

# Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, May 31, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

The New State Bank is the heading of rather an ill-natured and ill-timed article in the last South Bend Register.

The Board of Commissioners designated in the new State Bank charter, to organize and locate its branches, met at Indianapolis week before last for their purpose, and in the discharge of their sworn duty, located a branch at Plymouth instead of South Bend. Hence bloody murder, treason and every other political and moral misdemeanor, are pushed into their faces in Mr. Colfax's own nice and courteous manner. The position is assumed, that because a branch of the old State bank has been located at that place for the last twenty years, it necessarily follows that a branch of the new one should also be located there. To sustain this greedy disposition to monopolize every little favor that is to be bestowed—so clearly manifest in this position—Marshall county and its county seat are made to appear quite diminutive indeed, by a comparison of statistics from the census of 1850. We must here deny, however, that St. Joseph county has realized a proportionate increase of population, wealth and enterprise, with Marshall, since 1850.

The Register seems to rely solely upon the population of towns to sustain what it thinks to be an unquestioned right to the branch. Estimate the entire population of the different counties with a view to their location in this (3d) Bank district, and compare the numbers and capital that would be most accommodated to have it here, with those who desire it located at South Bend, and the "astonishment of every business man" in that community might not be so great after all.—The State Sentinel partially explains the reasons which influenced the Commissioners in their action in this particular, and they are very plausible indeed, whether the Register and every business man in its community can see it or not. The Sentinel says:

"The reasons assigned for changing the location in these instances, from Michigan City to Laporte, and from South Bend to Plymouth, are thought by many to be plausible and satisfactory. Laporte was regarded, in considering this case, as the centre of business for a larger class of community than Michigan City, and was selected in accordance with this idea. This selection seemed to involve the necessity, it was urged, of changing the location of the South Bend branch; for the reason that a branch at either of these places, by the railroad connection, will accommodate the same district of country. Plymouth will be connected, after a while, with Laporte, by railroad, it is true, yet she reaches a district of country, very rich and rapidly developing, which has but little connection with either South Bend or Laporte."

It is quite self-evident that the location of this branch creates no fight between St. Joseph and Marshall counties. The removal of the Michigan City branch very materially changed the claims of the former in favor of the latter.

The Register's abuse of Mr. Wheeler—who has heretofore so faithfully watched the interests of his constituents—comes with an ill grace from such a source. It resurrects all the old votes he ever gave upon the subject of banks—certainly with no other view than to render him ridiculous if possible, in his successful efforts to have a branch established at this place, and lessen his influence with the board in keeping it here. What have Mr. W.'s bank or anti-bank votes to do with the Commissioners in an impartial discharge of their duties to the people? But hear what Mr. Colfax says about such a man, and then our readers will agree with us, that such inappropriate allusions come with an ill grace from such a source:

"And the man who dares not, at any hazard, stand up manfully for the interests of his home when assailed, does not deserve to have any."

That's our fix. Is the preceding any "misconstruction" of your remarks, Mr. Register?

The following are the places at which the branches of the new State Bank were located by the Commissioners:

District, No. 1, Lima, Lagrange county.
do do 2, Laporte, Laporte do.
do do 3, Plymouth, Marshall do.
do do 4, Ft. Wayne, Allen do.
do do 5, Lafayette, Tippecanoe do.
do do 6, Logansport, Cass do.
do do 7, Indianapolis, Marion do.
do do 8, Richmond, Wayne do.
do do 9, Connersville, Fayette do.
do do 10, Madison, Jefferson do.
do do 11, Jeffersonville, Clark do.
do do 12, New Albany, Floyd do.
do do 13, Evansville, Vanderburgh do.
do do 14, Vincennes, Knox do.
do do 15, Bedford, Lawrence do.
do do 16, Terre Haute, Vigo do.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at Indianapolis on Tuesday last, at which, vigorous efforts were doubtless made to change the location of the branch from this place to South Bend. We have heard nothing of its deliberations.

We should like to have seen a list of

the counties composing each district. It is very certain, however, that St. Joseph—being one of the extreme northern counties in the State—cannot be the centre of this; unless, by the way, it and Marshall only, compose the district, and then the Register would have us believe that South Bend was the centre of all creation.

Our readers will find accounts of two or three frightful whirl wind occurrences in this paper. They have been unusually frequent of late. We hope they have no allusion to the present organization of political parties.

Another 400 dollar Sucker.—Gen. Stapp of the Madison Banner says he has sold his establishment again, and to a man of abundant means, but does not mention his name. One thing is quite certain—if he keeps that Banner aloft he will find use for his "abundant means." We hope however, the fortunate purchaser may keep it in operation one week at a less cost than \$435 50—schnapps in.

How is it, Doc?—A minister, not long since, upon application being made to him to locate in one of our Northern Indiana towns, made several appropriate inquiries as to the business of the place, the number of ministers, professional men, &c. When he ascertained that there would be but two regular officiating clergymen, and nine practicing physicians, he remarked that the task would be rather laborious one—to attend to their stated ministerial duties, and follow nine doctors, with funeral ceremonies. We did not learn whether he located or not.

Small Matters.—Our attention has recently been called to a "slight sprinkle" of a drubbing we, or our Iowa correspondent received at the hands of the Cincinnati Columbian & Great West; but we really have not time to attend to all the little spats we receive from all the little country papers.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad during the second week in May 1855, compares with the earnings of the same road during the second week in May 1854, as follows:

Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855 \$37,021 01	\$30,417 65	\$67,438 67
1854 23,629 74	19,131 00	42,760 74
Inc't. 13,391 27	11,286 65	24,677 92

Suicide.—Spencer C. Davis, a nephew of the late Gen. Tipton, committed suicide at Logansport a few days ago, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.—He had been engaged in the Pharos printing office for a few months, during which time he had refrained from the use of liquor; to which he had before been addicted; but while on a visit up the canal, was induced to drink again with old associates, and which, it seems, was kept up until last Friday night week, when he shot himself. Other causes are assigned, in another article in this paper.

White and Black.  
MARY WILLIAMS and her infant daughter,—the former an Irish woman, the latter born in this country,—were sent to Europe on the 19th inst., by the State of Massachusetts, for the crime of being too poor to live in that Commonwealth. The Boston Advertiser contrasts this case with that of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, in the following forcible manner:

"The fugitive Slave Law of the United States seems so abominable enacted to our Legislature, that they will not even call it law in their official records. Yet our own Massachusetts pauper rendition law, vastly more barbarous, remains on our statute books, and the Legislature will not interpose to amend or repeal it. Our legislators see the notes in the eyes of members of Congress, but know nothing of the beams in their own."

"The rendition of Anthony Burns from Massachusetts to Virginia, under a law of the United States designed to give effect to an express stipulation of the Constitution, caused an immense excitement in this community. The rendition of Mary Williams and her infant Bridget, under our own law, by our own authorities, scarcely caused a remark. He was sent back under a law of the United States, binding on the people of Massachusetts, whether agreeable or disagreeable. She was sent under one of our own laws, which the same Legislature that elected Henry Wilson to the Senate and voted to remove Judge Loring from the bench, might repeal in a day. He was sent back to the care of a master, bound in law to feed, clothe and protect him. She was sent to be landed on a foreign shore, where there may not be even a single person to know or care that she has arrived."

"He was sent away, a strong man with stout limbs, able to bear misfortune and hardship, should they fall upon him with some degree of firmness. She was sent away, a weak woman, with an infant a few weeks old, demanding all her care, and with nobody to protect or assist her."

"The treasury of the United States bore the expense of the rendition of Anthony Burns. The treasury of Massachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Williams. But then he was a negro—a man and a brother," while she was only a white woman—a woman and a mother.

"No vigilance committee rallied at the rumor of the embarkation of Mary Williams. No young and enthusiastic counsel hurried to proffer her services. Judges were not solicited at unseemly hours for writs of habeas corpus; and nothing was said about the de homine replegiando in her case. Sheriffs and

corners were not plagued with process, as they did not like to serve. The quiet of the city was not broken; only a few heart-rending cries disturbed the silence of Long Wharf on Monday evening—the deed was done, the woman was embarked, and yesterday morning the vessel sailed with her living and unwilling freight."

Read and remember the foregoing, as we expect to have occasion to allude to it again. Was not that infant—a native born American—exiled on account of its mother's poverty? These things have their influence with us.

Agricultural Depot and Seed Store.  
Dr. T. D. LEMOX, of Laporte, has erected a building, which is now being finished, adjoining the Post Office, in that city, which is to be occupied by himself, in company with a gentleman from Kentucky, as a seed store. They have made arrangements with all the principal seed stores and nurseries by which they will be enabled to supply their customers with all kinds of seeds, plants, shrubs or fruit trees, at short notice at the same rates they are sold at where produced.

Their arrangements are such, also, that they can furnish farmers and others with improved breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c., of any desired kind, at short notice, and at an expense much less than they have been subjected to, to procure them.

A "teeny" advertisement in the Banner, might enable them to sell an item or two and us to buy a Shanghai sheep.

The Indian Reserve Bank at Kokomo, and the South Bend Bank have resumed specie payment, and now rate in our first list.

Operations under Reciprocity.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Toronto, May 11th, says: "while American buyers are in our market purchasing wheat, we are importing butter, fat cattle, sheep and calves, from your side. The first importation of fat animals by our butchers, from the U. States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, took place yesterday; and arrangements have been made to receive future supplies."

Whilst this arrangement works well for western producers, it will operate against our own eastern markets, in the way of prices.

Kansas.—We have barely room to say in reply to the Warsaw Republican, that we have too much faith in our National Government authorities—no matter by what party controlled—to believe they would let any State into the Union with a Constitution adopted by illegal votes. Then, "these happy results" are still to be the consequences, as admitted in your first article, Judge.

The wolf and sheep story don't hit the mark you shot at. Try again, Mr. Republican.

The Hon. J. L. Boles of the California Assembly, has our thanks for Legislative documents of that State.

"Garments of all kinds cut to order," says the tailor, in his advertisement. Smartly, wanting a joke at some one's expense, enquired of scissors and thimble if he could cut a monkey jacket.

"Yes, sir—stand up here till I get your measure."

WHEAT IN WESTERN CANADA.—The Cayuga (C. W.) Sackem says the wheat crop throughout Western Canada looks exceedingly well. The fall wheat is entirely free from winter killing, and as there is no danger of its being injured by frost, the prospect of an abundant harvest is very encouraging. The quantity of land under wheat is far greater than in any previous year.

A PROCLAMATION.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Indianapolis, Ind., May 24 1855.

Whereas, it is represented to me, on reliable authority, a great outrage has been committed in Clay County, Indiana, by the destruction of the Birch Creek Reservoir, a necessary and indispensable feeder of the Wabash and Erie Canal; and whereas, it further appears that an armed mob of persons, consisting of one hundred or more, did, on the 10th day of May, instant, at the hour of 12 M., appear on the banks of the said work, and after firing at the guard stationed thereon, and driving him away, proceeded to cut the embankment of the same, discharging the water which had been collected, and otherwise damaging the property of the Trust; and whereas, all the persons engaged in that nefarious and unlawful proceeding were disguised, by the appropriate concealment of blackened faces and other outward disguises befitting such a deed; and whereas, I have reason to believe that but a few of the persons so engaged reside near the site of said Reservoir, or have just cause for complaint, if any exist, but are, for the most part, an organized and unlawful association of persons, resolved to set at defiance the legal rights of persons and the security of their property, as has been manifested on many recent occasions; and whereas, it is the duty of the Executive of Indiana to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and the public peace preserved; therefore:

Be it known, That I, Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for any information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, or any one of them, who aided and assisted in the cutting of the embankment of the Birch Creek Reservoir,

in Clay county Indiana, on Thursday the 10th day of May, 1855.

And it is further declared and made known, that the sacred promises and pledges given by the State of Indiana to her creditors, by the laws establishing the Trust; and the protection promised and guaranteed therein, shall be faithfully kept and fulfilled so far as the employment of all regular and constitutional means shall be necessary to arrest these lawless proceedings, and to prevent a repetition of conduct disgraceful to the actors, their aiders and abettors. To accomplish this, force may be necessary. In that event, I shall not fail to invoke it, for the safety of the work is placed under the guarantee of the law, and that shall not be disregarded. The State has a deep interest in this matter, and the confiding man who placed a moiety of the debt due by the people of Indiana, into the canal, shall not have their confidence abused with out an effort to save our beloved State from the disgrace and dishonor which these mobs would entail upon our citizens.—This spirit of lawlessness must be met & arrested, if we do not desire to have our State a by-word and a reproach in the land. It will be no fault of mine, if irresponsible association shall control and override the written laws of the State, and become the avenger of imaginary wrongs. No man's property will long be secure, if armed men in disguise can do these things with impunity, and go unpunished and unrestrained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed, at the city of Indianapolis, this 24th day of May, 1855.

By the Governor,  
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

ERASMUS B. COLLINS, Secretary of State.

From the Lapeer [Mich.] Democrat, May 22.  
Destructive Whirlwind.

The town of Maranthon, in this county was visited last Tuesday evening with the most destructive tornado ever known in this section.

It came from a westerly direction, and the first we hear of it was at John Crawford's, in the town of Forest. Mr. C.'s barn was unroofed, and the board, rafters, &c., carried to a considerable distance. Mr. McKinstry's house was unroofed and much damaged. John Blue's house and barn were unroofed, and the barn, a new frame building was much raked. His fields were so much filled with falling timber, old logs, rails, lumber and rubbish, that it will require nearly as much labor to clear it off, as it did in a state of nature. Wm. Merrill's house was moved from its foundation and unroofed. The widow Luther's house was entirely demolished, and some of her furniture was carried off in the whirl. Her son, a young man of 15 or 20 years, was seen to be holding on to a wild plum tree, but after the tornado had passed, he was found upon the ground some rods off, the plum tree had been twisted off, and was lying across Mr. Luther, who had one arm broken in two places, and otherwise so seriously injured, that his recovery is very doubtful.

The school house was unroofed. Martin Valentine's house was also unroofed. These are the only buildings we have heard of that were injured.

The heaviest loss will be in the destruction of the valuable pine and other timber in its course. So great was the force of the whirlwind that nothing could withstand it. The giants of the forest, which have withstood the storms of a hundred years, were wrenched from their firm roots, and tossed about like straws. Even stumps, firmly imbedded in mother earth, were torn up and carried many rods. Old logs which had lain on the ground for years were disturbed, and torn from their resting place. The air was literally filled with fence rails, limbs of trees, boards, rafters, shingles, &c., which were lifted to an immense height. The course of the whirlwind was in a nearly east direction, ranging from twenty rods to a half mile in width, and making a clean sweep as it went. We have heard from over eight miles of its course, and it was still moving on its course of devastation and ruin.

We have been told by those who have visited the spot, that the track of the tornado presents a most singular appearance. The trees growing in the center were twisted off and thrown lengthways, while those on each side were thrown across the center, the tops pointing in, and forming a handsome window.

In some places even the culverts on the roads were torn up by the tornado, and the roads generally are filled up with a promiscuous assortment of timber and rubbish of all kinds.

We hear rumors of the destruction of other buildings, but hope they may not prove true.

Since writing the above, we have been called upon by Dr. Griswold, who spent two or three days in Maranthon last week and visited the scene of the destruction. The Dr. says the tornado first broke upon a log house in the town of Forest, which was unroofed. It next struck the log school house near Crawford's, which it utterly demolished, not leaving one log upon another. Near Crawford's is a small lake, about forty rods wide and fifty or sixty long, the water of which was raised higher than the tops of the trees, leaving the lake nearly dry. From thence it passed through a forest, mowing its way, till it came to the town of Maranthon. Blue's house and barn were unroofed. Mrs. Luther's house was entirely destroyed, and her furniture smashed to pieces, and rendered worthless—everything in her house was ruined, and scattered in all directions, for half a mile around. Jerome's house was unroofed, and others much damaged. Near the house of Mr. Merrill, in what is called a mound spring, from which a stream of water sufficient to fill a three inch pipe is discharged. The spring forms a basin ten or twelve feet in diameter, and about eighteen inches deep. All the water was drawn up, and those who noticed it say that no water rose in the spring for several moments after the tornado passed.—The roofs of the buildings were raised en tire to the height of 20 or 30 feet when the whirl would break them up, and scatter the fragments in all directions. In some cases the fragments have been

found two miles from the place from which they started.

Terrible Hurricane in Illinois.  
CHICAGO, May 24.

Accounts reached this city last night of a most terrific hurricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook co., and other places north and west of here, on Tuesday afternoon. A rapidly revolving funnel shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground about 16 miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semicircle towards the south east, twisting off large trees and whisking them out of sight instantaneously. The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared. It immediately formed again, and passed directly back north-west with redoubled violence. It struck a heavy frame house one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad; instantly the roof was torn off. Almost immediately the house went up, and was hurled down in different places. Four persons were instantly killed, and others mutilated beyond the prospect of recovery. The whirlwind passed over a post and rail fence, of which not the slightest vestige remains. It next struck a barn, then upon the house, and a number of cattle, crushing them at once. The timbers of the house and barn were hurled to the ground with such violence as to bury them most out of sight. The house belonged to Mr. Page, whose wife, son, and two grand children were killed.

Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above account. Persons were carried a hundred feet in the air, and hurled down with great violence. We have seen a number of eye witnesses of the ravages of the tempest, who describe it as most terrific.

The same P. M. there was a severe storm in this city, after which there was a singular appearance in the sky northward, accompanied by most sultry, oppressive heat, suddenly changing to a chilling breeze.

Terrible Explosion.  
SIX MEN KILLED.—The Steam-saw-mill of Messrs. Collet & Weston, recently erected on the line of the Rail Road four miles north of this place, blew up on last Friday evening about sundown, killing every person in the mill, except the Engineer, who was not seriously hurt.—The persons killed were James Cooper, Washington Cooper, Christopher Cooper, Sameul Cooper, Asa Hewet, and Isaac Collet. Mr. Collet lived about ten minutes, but did not speak. The others were killed instantly—one or two of them being thrown a distance of thirty or forty feet from the mill. The upper portion of one man's head was entirely taken off, and not found till next day; and they were all more or less horribly mangled. The boiler was blown into atoms, entirely destroyed the mill, and moving the frame which is very heavy, a distance of eight feet off its foundation. A portion of the boiler weighing five or six hundred pounds was thrown a distance of two hundred yards. The explosion was terrible, and was distinctly heard ten miles off.

It is impossible to ascertain the melancholy event, but as near as we can learn through the many conflicting stories, it was thro' the incapacity of the Engineer. The general opinion seems to be that the valves had in some way got out of order, and that he, not knowing what was wrong kept crowding on steam until the fatal accident occurred. It is almost a miracle that he escaped with life. The mill had been started that day, and four of the persons killed had just entered the mill to see its operation when the explosion took place. Several women and children had left a few minutes before. We trust this sad occurrence will be a warning to persons engaged in steam operations.—Let no engineer be employed unless he is known to be both careful and competent.  
Albion (la) Palladium.

Mourful Case of Suicide.  
The Lafayette (Ind.) American, of yesterday, has the following:

We are indebted to ex-Mayor O'Brian, just returned from Logansport, for the following: On Friday evening last, about dusk, Spencer Davis, a young man about twenty-five years old, nephew of the late Gen. Tipton, blew his brains out with a pistol, loaded with seven buckshot, under the following circumstances: He was a printer, and worked in the office of the Pharos, had for some time past been addicted to hard drinking. He had been endeavoring to pay his addresses to a lady named Baldwin, who resides on the island in the Wabash, and by whom his suit was rejected. On Friday evening he went to the gate of the house and called the young lady, saying he wished to bid her good bye, as he was going away. Upon coming out, she perceived a pistol in his hand, which he was attempting to conceal behind him. She immediately ran into the house in great alarm, fastened the door, and sent a boy through a back window for her father. Her father soon arrived, and found young Davis sitting on the porch. As he entered the gate, Davis rose up, and Mr. Baldwin perceiving a pistol in his hand which he was in the act of raising, said to him, "Davis, don't hurt me." Davis replied, "No, Baldwin, I wouldn't harm a hair of your head," and immediately discharged the pistol into his own right temple.—He fell, bleeding copiously, with a horrid wound in the head, out of which the brain immediately oozed, but, nevertheless, he lived for several hours.

Young Davis has always been considered an amiable, harmless, and good-hearted young man, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of sympathetic friends.

MASSACHUSETTS.—LOOK AT HER!—The Legislature which has outraged and dishonored the old Bay State, once as patriotic as any other in the Union, by setting her in open opposition to the National Constitution, is thus spoken of by the Boston Courier:

"We hazard this opinion, that history will show the Legislature which has just adjourned to have been the most extravagant, the most drunken, the most impious, and the most lecherous—and yet one of its champions claims for it a degree of purity never before claimed for a Massachusetts Legislature, which, until

now, has been above the suspicion of impurity, undue extravagance, and small speering at the public expense."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man was found this morning dead, on the Railroad track two miles east of this city. Both legs were cut off. It is supposed that he was run over by the 11 o'clock train going east last night. He was probably drunk and so stupefied by liquor that he was unable to get out of the way of the train. The accident was not known until the train came in from the east this morning.

Since writing the above, we learn that a coroner's inquest was held over the body of the deceased John Nelson; that he was a collier and lived in Galena Township in this county. He was about 30 years old, and leaves a wife and children.—Some one made a dime or half dime clear profit on the liquor that derived a family of its head.—Laporte Union.

SHOWING HIS PAPERS.—The Scotia (N. Y.) Gazette relates that at the recent municipal election there, a man presented himself at the polls and his vote was challenged. He said he had his papers, and swore he would produce them. Home he went, and returned and presented his papers to the judges. What laughter convulsed their honors, when on opening the supposed papers they found them to be a dismissal from the New Jersey penitentiary!

SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—"What kind of wood is that?"  
"It's cord wood," replied the chopper, with the greatest nonchalance.  
"How long has it been cut?" inquired the anxious captain.  
"Four feet" said the chopper.

The Boston Post says, since it has become the fashion for men to confess their past errors very freely in books, it is boldly asserted that there is no difference between an autobiography and a "naughty" biography.

A late California paper mentions a duel that was fought between a Yankee and an Englishman in a dark room. The Yankee, not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired his pistol up the chimney, when, to his horror, down dropped the Englishman.

A gentleman being in company with a sprightly dandy of about fourteen, was somewhat annoyed by her playful trickery. At length he exclaimed, "Now my dear girl, do be still." This touched a cord of feminine vanity which is always sure to vibrate. Assuming an air of importance, and retiring a pace or two, she drew herself into a position of defence, and responded, "Girl, indeed! I am as much of a woman as you!"

SUPPOSED TO BE A HOAX—OR A BULL.—We have been informed that the reason of the conflict between his own testimony and that of others, in regard to the birthplace of the editor of the Times, is that although he distinctly remembers being born in America, he had a twin brother born in the old country, so nearly resembling himself that they never knew each other apart. The Irish twin having deigned the feelings of the disconsolate parent were expressed, by the other, as follows:

"He lies my twin did I mean,  
One in all Ireland, the other here."  
Cin. Commercial.

A teacher relates a laughable story of one of his scholars, a son of the Emerald Isle. He told him to spell hostility.

"H-o-r-s-e horse," commented Pat.

"Not horse-tilly," said the teacher, "but host-tilly."

"Sure," replied Pat, "and didn't ye tell me the other day not to say loss? Be jabbers it's wan thing wid y' one day, and another the next."

"Children," says Mrs. Grant, "are first vegetables, and then they are animals, and sometimes come to people." But it is sad enough to see how few now a days get beyond the second stage.

"So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing a polka, a few evenings since.—  
"What would you take me for?" For better or worse," he replied.

An immense concourse of people assembled at the corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, yesterday, to witness the trial of the Steam Fire engine. Its performances were highly satisfactory.

In order to give tone to the stomach, it is recommended to swallow the dinner bell.

"Mother," said an inquisitive urchin, a few days since, "would you have been any relation to me, if father hadn't married you?"

CINCINNATI, May 21.  
Elijah Williams, a rich planter of Barrenville, South Carolina, arrived here today with eight negroes, one of whom was his wife, and six of them were his children, and his wife's mother. His object was to manumit the whole and settle them in the State. Just as he stepped out of the steamboat into the carriage, he fell dead. The negroes having been brought here are of course free, under our State Laws. Williams had previously willed the whole of his estate to the negroes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Twelve stores in Petersburg, Va., were destroyed by fire, with nearly all their contents, on the 17th inst. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

REVOLUTION ON THE RIO GRANDE.—A dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 19th, says it was reported that a revolution had broken out on the Rio Grande in Mexico, and that 1,500 men, headed by CARVAJAL, had crossed the river.

HOUSE RENT IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that house rent in New York has fallen from twenty to twenty-five per cent. within the last four months. At the present time there are nearly four thousand dwelling houses unlet and vacant in that city.

## COMMERCIAL.

New York, May 25—6 1/2 P. M.  
Flour—Market is lower, with more desire to sell. Receipts increasing.—Buyers afraid to touch common brands to any great extent, fearing they may sour on their hands, still some speculative inquiry. Sales 8300 barrels at 10 25 to 10 36 for common to straight and choice, 10 31 to 10 62 for common to good Wis., Ind., Mich., and Ohio, closing with choice brands at 10 46, and 11 12 1/2 for extra Genesee—included are 2500 lbs common store, part for the last 11 days and the balance for all July at 9 00, with but very few buyers and sellers at those figures. Canadian flour also declined 1/8 per bbl. The depreciation was more seen in medium grades of extra. Sales 2500 bbls at 10 50 to 10 75 for common to choice brands, 10 54 1/2 to 10 75 for good to very best extra, closing with a desire to sell common brands.

Corn—Market about 2c lower. Receipts increasing and holders of mixed evince a pretty strong desire to realize. A greater portion of western now being received is unfit for export. Distillers are almost entirely out of the market.—Eastern dealers operate cautiously, and shippers do not purchase with any great anxiety. Sales 99,000 bush, leaving 40,000 bush afloat un sold. Range about 1 10 to 1 13 for western mixed, 1 13 1/2 to 1 15 for white southern, and 1 13 to 1 16 for yellow do, closing with more sellers than buyers at inside figures. Included are 35,000 bush for July and August at 1 04 to 1 05—mostly at inside price. Parcels are freely offered for June at 1 02.

From the Plains.  
St. Louis, May 25.  
Intelligence from Wolf River, Kansas, to the 15th, from Great Chief Mountains, report plenty of snow there. The Sioux tribes were moving in great numbers towards Fort Laramie, and talking of war. Col. Cook left Leavenworth on the 15th, with a detachment of infantry and one company of cavalry for Fort Laramie.—Several thousand warriors were at Ash Hollow.

On Sabbath last by Rev. A. Fuller, Chas. SUTTER to NANCY MARSH, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, JOHN GILMAN to ANN WATKINS.

## New Advertisements

WANTED  
AT THE BRICK STORE,

\$5,000 Of the Laporte and Plymouth Bank Road Money, for which will be given in extra gold, or all at the very lowest cash price.  
N. H. COLEBEE & Co.  
May 31, 1855.

## More Excitement.

The undersigned is ready and rather anxious, at his old stand, up stairs over Barron's Saddle Shop, for a little more excitement to me.  
Tailoring Business.  
He is prepared to do work in his line in the most fashionable style, and will insure his work to do good service. Those who know anything about tailoring away the money in the way of good and fine goods, which have been spoiled in being poorly made up, may do well to call at the Tailor's Shop.  
N. B. Grimes of all kinds cut to order, on short notice.  
Plymouth, May 31, 1855.

## Don't Forget it.

The undersigned respectfully requests all those indebted to him or to the late firm of J. P. Van V. Ketchum & Co., to call and settle their accounts, either by cash note or otherwise.  
ROBERT RUSK,  
May 31, 1855.

## STATE OF INDIANA.

MARSHALL COUNTY, SS:  
In the Marshall Circuit Court, August term, 1855.

George A. M. et al, vs. Mary Ann Metcalf, Complainant for Divorce.

BE it known that on this 25th day of May, 1855, this complainant in the foregoing cause, by H. Rice Coburn, his attorney, filed his complaint in my office, against the said defendant, to be held at the court house in Plymouth on Thursday the 21st day of June, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit: commencing on Michigan street, at a point 20 feet south of the center line of lot no. 41 in the town of Plymouth, running thence south with the street, 22 feet, and extending back to the alley 22 feet wide, with the tenements thereon. Also a strip 20 feet wide on the south side of the middle line of said lot forty one, from the alley, through the Michigan street, except forty feet long by 20 feet wide in front, on said street, and except the building thereon.

Taken to satisfy an execution on a judgment for \$1,006 07, and costs, in favor of Stephen & Muech, against Pomeroy & Brother, and others.

J. L. THOMPSON, Sheriff, M. C.  
By T.